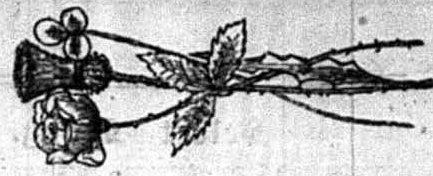




THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 132

BY TELEGRAPH.

Starting of a Jubilee Yacht Race.

THE "TIMES" ROMAN CORRESPONDENT.

The Pope and Irish Affairs.

A HAIL STORM AT ROUMELIA.

HALIFAX, June 15.

The jubilee yacht race round Great Britain and Ireland, has started with twelve yachts entered. The *Times* Roman correspondent says that the Pope has no sympathy with Parnell's Irish campaign, but no official opinion of the church has been given from the Vatican to the Irish bishops to hold the movement in check.

A hail storm at Roumelia has destroyed the harvests and killed many laborers. The hail pierced the houses like bullets.

Special to the Colonist.

NEWS FROM HOLYROOD.

ARRIVALS FROM BAKKS.

HOLYROOD, to-day.

The schr. *J. C. Saint* arrived from the banks with 400 qtls. of fish. Capt. Joy reports fish plenty on the banks, but weather rough. Several vessels came here in yesterday's storm for shelter, and left again this morning. Some caplin hauled during past week, but they have not struck in plenty yet. Hard frost last night.

King's Cove, to-day.

The schooners *Ann Clark* and *Evangeline* arrived last night from the banks with about two hundred and forty qtls. of fish each. The bay is clear of ice with the exception of some loose pans. The schooner *Advance* arrived from the banks to Bonavista with two hundred qtls. fish.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Salt afloat Walter Grieve & Co
Plumb jam, etc. Geo. E. Bearn
Pooke bonnets, etc. John Steer
Beaded grenadine, etc. R. Harvey
New books, etc. Garrett Byrne
Houses and land to let. Ed. Meehan
Strayed—a sheep. R. Harvey

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT-Afloat

ex schr. Little Beauty from Figueira,

Walter Grieve & Co
je15,3i,fp,s,m&w

JUST RECEIVED.

—A large and varied assortment of—

Child's Pooke Bonnets,

(in all the newest colors and shapes, from 1s. upwards.)

A full line of Ladies' Newest Braided Black Jerseys—for outdoor wear.
A lot of Swiss and Oriental Laces—in cream and white.

je15,t,h&s **JOHN STEER.**

English!

PLUM JAM,

Ex steamship Peruvian—At the Old Price.

A Choice Article.

—FOR SALE BY—

GEORGE E. BEARNS.

je15,2i,fp

JUST RECEIVED.

JULY PART YOUNG Ladies' Journal.
June part Myra's Journal, Family Herald, Metropolitan Fashions.

Also, "Something to Read,"—latest No. Song Folio—60 cts.; Classic Gems—30 cts. Contralto, Baritone and Bass Songs—60 cts. The Arthur Sullivan Album—80 cts. Dane Album, 60cts; National Dance Album, 60cts. Children's Folio, 60cts; Ideal Songs, 60cts. Long Olio—60 cts.
Late Nos. of Sea Side Library.

GARRETT BYRNE,
je15,2i,fp Opp. New Post Office, je15,4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

129 Water Street, 129.

JUST RECEIVED.

BEADED GRENADINE—choice patterns; Plush, in all colors; Womens' Hose, from 6d. per pair; Womens' Elastic Side Boots, from 5s. per pair; New Room Paper, from 4½ a piece; Mens' Straw and Rush Hats, from 6d. to 5s. each; Mens' Felt Hats, from 2s. each; Mens' Cloth Down Peak Caps, from 2s. each; Mens' Half Hose, from 6d. per pair; Boys' Felt Hats, from 1s. 3d. each; Boys' Tweed Caps, from 6d. each; Boys' Cricket Caps, from 6d. each; Job Lot Mens' Braces, from 9d. per pair; Job Lot Mens' Bows, from 3d. each; Mens' Tweed Suits, at twenty-five shillings.
je15,4 **R. HARVEY.**

EDWARD MEEHAN,
Auctioneer and Genl. Commission Agent.
Cor. Waldegrave and George Streets.

Houses & Land Let and Sold.

Fish and Oil received for sale.
Outport orders attended to. je15,6i

Strayed—A Sheep.

THE FINDER WILL BE REWARDED on returning the same to

R. HARVEY,
je15,2i Winterton.

Paints! - Paints!

[Mixed—in one and two lb. tins.]

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

LaPages Glue and Belting Cement.
GLASS—ALL SIZES.

Cut, Wrought, Patent and Dory
NAILS!

Tin, Block, Sheet and

Galvanized Iron,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Arcade Hardware Store.
M. MONROE.
je13,1wfp 339 Water Street, 339.

FOR SALE.

By Shea & Co.
The following choice brands of
FLOURS:

Now landing, ex Greetinglands from Montreal, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP WHILE DISCHARGING.

369 barrels "White Star."
500 barrels "Silverdust."
250 barrels "Rival."
250 barrels "Green Valley."

—ALSO—

50 Packages Choice New Butter.
je14,3i,fp
NOTICE!

All Parties Having Claims against the BOARD OF WORKS, will please furnish the same (duly attested) not later than **Wednesday, 22d inst** (By order.)

P. W. KELLY,
Board of Works' Office, 14th June, 1887. pro Secretary.

ON SALE BY
T. & J. GRACE
860 Water Street,

Choice Flour!

CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS.

New Advertisements.

Schooners, &c., For Sale.

Four Schooners.

Three Cod Traps.

Two Cod Seine Skiffs.

App. to G. KNOWLING.
may16,m&w,fp Admr. Estate late P. Hutchins.

Porto Bello House

105, 106 and 107 Water Street.

James Gleeson.

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish,

HOUSE AND BOAT BUILDING MATERIAL—Cut, Wrought and Galvanized Nails—all sizes; Iron and Steel—all sizes
Agricultural Implements—Iron and Wood Ploughs; Best Timothy Hay Seed
Portable Forges, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Blasting Materials
Anchors, Grapnels, Chain—all sizes; Tar, Pitch and Resin; Fairbank's Scales
LINES AND TWINES—Manilla, Hemp, Coir and Wire Rope—all sizes
TROUT AND SALMON TACKLE—Rods from 1s. 6d. to 40s. each
A Choice lot of CRICKET GEAR—Bats from 1s. 3d. to 35s. each
CROQUET AND LAWN TENNIS.

China, Glass & Earthenware
HANDSOME DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.

OUTPORT ORDERS RECEIVE OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION.

may26,8i,fp,eod **JAMES GLEESON.**

Standard Marble Works.

287, New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock
—OF—
HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.
ap20,3m,fp,w&s **JAMES MCINTYRE.**

Ice. - Ice. - Ice.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE General Public, that Ice will be delivered to Subscribers every morning (Sundays excepted) from 1st JUNE to 1st SEPTEMBER. Customers requiring it in September may have it without extra charge.

DELIVERED.....\$6.00
SENT FOR (Atlantic Hotel).....\$4.00

Bankers, Steamboats, &c., supplied, per ton, at lowest rates.
may23 **J. W. FORAN.**

Just Arrived,

—AND FOR SALE BY—

HEARN & CO.

500 bls Mess Pork

je16,1w,fp ARMOUR'S BRAND.

COAL. - COAL.

Landing, ex Florence,
363 Tons North Sydney Coal,
(From the Old Mine.)
Sent home at Lowest Rates.

BARNES & CO.
je10,3i,fp,f,m&w
DENTISTRY.

DR. BURNS (DENTIST) HAS REMOVED one door East to the house lately occupied by R. H. PROWSE, Esq., 229 Water Street. Gas and Ether administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
may0,1m,fp

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as a Drapers' Assistant, of strictly temperate habits, having had the experience of some ten years in the trade, and can produce the best of references.
Address "2," COLONIST OFFICE, je10,2i,fp

THE DRUGGISTS

Will close their respective places of business during the Summer months, from
8 p.m. till 10.30 p.m.
je16,3i,fp

HOSIERY - AND - GLOVE - DEPARTMENT

J., J. & L. Furlong's.
3, Arcade Buildings.
Ladies' and Children's Cashmere and Silk Hose
Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose from 4d up
Mens' Cotton Cashmere and Silk Half-Hose
Mens' Merino, Taffetta and Cotton Underclothing, in different sizes
Mens' and Boys' White Shirts. je10,3i,fp

WANTED.

A HOUSE in a convenient part of the town, with water and sewerage. Apply by letter, stating rent. Address "J," COLONIST OFFICE. je10,3i,fp

DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,
(308, Water Street.)
Open from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.
ms1,2

Boulanger's Programme

In an interview with a *Herald* correspondent, Gen. Boulanger expressed himself on the present crisis in France. Speaking of the conditions on which he would retain the war portfolio in the new cabinet, Gen. Boulanger said: "I would not consent to the withdrawal or modification in any way of my bill for the reorganization of the army nor of my plan for partial mobilization the coming autumn: nor would I consent to a reduction of the war budget by a single centime. Then there are certain men whom I would never consent to be in the same cabinet with. They are persons who hold the dignity of the country too cheaply and who wish to put a brake on the awakening of the military spirit of the nation. I do not wish esprit militaire to go too far, nor in any way to assume the air of provocation, but I am convinced that the esprit militaire is our best defence if we are attacked, and I never would do anything to lessen or dim the the esprit national. I would rather break my sword. If I do not form part of the new ministry, I will retire quietly. I shall leave the army prepared, organized and able to measure its strength with any army that exists. Germany will not attack us because she knows that we are strong and the Germans are a prudent race. The French army cannot for a moment hope for any ally, for there is not a single power in Europe that has confidence in us on account of our uncertain policy, but we do not need anybody. I consider war as inevitable. To be sure we might disarm and thereby make great economies, but this would be doing exactly what our neighbors want us to do and they would make us in a very short time pay very dearly for it. The treaty of Frankfurt would be repeated with stipulations which now cause France an annual loss of two or three hundred million francs and the renunciation that they demand of us our dignity and our rights. This treaty is a veritable tribute that France pays to Germany. Is it not preferable and more worthy to free ourselves from it? I pity those who do not understand this. In any case I never would consent to abandon one iota of my military and political convictions. So long as I am minister of war, France shall not submit to the slightest affront, and I prefer to retire rather than be in the cabinet with members who would not allow me freedom of action. I also assure you, said the general in concluding the interview, that I will not accept any high command of the army, such as a commander of the course, d'armee nor any other, nor do I aspire to any office. I will wait.

Gen. Boulanger, replying to his secretary's inquiry as to whether his papers should be removed from the war office, said he felt confident that no statesman would venture to remove him from office. Nevertheless he has been removed.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO A MONASTERY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Carthusian monk to his niece in Scotland relative to the late visit of the Queen to La Grande Chartreuse:—Her majesty remained in the monastery about four hours. She did not dine, because no notice of her visit had been sent beforehand to the father general, and so there was no time for preparing a dinner for the royal party. But the modest Queen partook very heartily of a collation, which was composed of chocolate, biscuits, jellies, and confectionaries of various kinds. She did more than that. She inquired of the rev. father if any of her good people from any of the three kingdoms were among his children of the Grande Chartreuse; and having learned that there was a young and amiable Englishman actually in the community, she at once expressed a strong wish to visit him in his own little cell. (I do not know the family name of the young man, but he is a convert, and the son of an English Protestant clergyman.) Her Majesty's wish was forthwith gratified. The father-general was her pilot through the obscure windings of the cloisters. The young son of St. Bruno received his sovereign with great ease, modesty and politeness. The good queen was quite charmed. She sat down upon an old straw chair close by him, and chatted with him maternally for nearly half an hour. She piously recommended both herself and her faithful subjects to his good prayers; and she was so highly pleased with his edifying conversation that she went the length of requesting him to give her a little "souvenir" which would enable her, after her return to England, to recall to her mind the pleasure she derived from her first visit to him and the Grand Chartreuse. He was the first English cloistered monk to whom her Majesty had ever opened her royal lips. The young son of St. Bruno at once presented to her a small silver crucifix, of very ancient date, and fine workmanship. It was the only thing of any value that he had in his cell. The queen did not kiss the image of her crucified Redeemer, but she gracefully accepted it, placed it carefully in one of her pockets, very affectionately bade farewell to the young convert, and in a short time afterwards she departed from the venerable cradle of the Carthusian order.

P R B mess

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER LI.—(Continued.)

DRIVEN TO FRENZY.

Lord Castlemaine staggered as one struck swift, repeated, heavy blows; he groaned with anguish; then wrath rose up in him. He stepped back and crossed his arms; he looked at Gertrude. She sat white! impassive, toying with glass and gold and ivory on her dressing table.

This woman had deceived him; she had never really loved him; she had disgraced, betrayed him. Oh, fatal gift of beauty! In proportion as he had greatly loved her, he for that hour as greatly hated her. He did not know how very little she had been to blame, how she shrunk from Colonel Lennox, how true she really was, how intact her married faith, how easy it would still have been to win back all her heart.

"Do you know on what business I went to London?" demanded Lord Castlemaine, in cold, hard tone.

"Really, it is indifferent to me," said Gertrude in the same tone.

"I was called as a witness in the case of Sir Fierre Dalton—yesterday granted a divorce from Lady Margaret Dalton."

"And you stooped to be a party to anything so disgraceful as that?" said Gertrude looking fiercely at him.

"Do you call the divorce a disgrace, or the conduct of Lady Margaret, which occasioned the divorce?" And which conduct you seem to be closely imitating."

"Then, as you believe in adjusting the difficulties of married life by appealing to the divorce court, I suppose you feel it open to you to follow Lord Dalton's laudable example?"

"As you have followed Lady Margaret's?"

Now, Lady Margaret Dalton was one whom Gertrude Castlemaine would have thought it a shame to know.

At these cruel words she grew cold and dizzy, and she felt on the verge of fainting; but she would not give Lord Castlemaine that advantage over her. As if still playing with her toilet knick-knacks, she opened a vinaigrette and inhaled the powerful aroma. It steadied her nerves a little. She replied:

"May I congratulate you on your principles?"

"And on what may I congratulate you? My mind is made up; I have tried remonstrance, and you are deaf; I brought you to seclusion, and you allow yourself to be pursued; I try to shelter you in my house, and you meet your lover in the shadows of a home never disgraced until your fatal presence has fallen on it like a blight. If I carried you to Scotland or America you might, you would, still be pursued, and only spread wider and wider the story of my disgrace. The woman who will not defend herself is defenceless, I will not endure it. You have made our affairs public property and me an object of public scorn. I will not have it thought that I connive at your scandalous conduct. I will have a separation; or, if a divorce is warranted, a divorce!"

Thus far his fury had carried him, but at the infinite blackness of the future with which he was confronted his soul trembled. He could not fly from himself, but he must fly from all else.

He returned suddenly and hurried to his library, where, in agony of soul, he locked himself in.

The burnt letter, his wife's admissions of having met Colonel Lennox—met him often! met him alone! met him by appointment! What could be worse.

He knew not how really little all things meant—only an inexperienced young beauty, thoughtless, ill-advised by a false friend and pursued by a bad man, and yet still upright and true.

Lord Castlemaine, when alone, gave vent to his grief; he groaned; he paced his library with swift, disordered steps; he flung himself on the floor on his face; he tore his hair; he gnashed his teeth; he was near to madness.

Oh, in what bitter floods of blackness had gone down his joyous sun of love and pride! He had lavished all his adoration on this woman, who could

never really have loved him and who had forsaken him so soon.

Gertrude left alone, had barely strength to lock the door after Rudolph's frantic exit. She shook as in an ague; she was cold; her head reeled; absolute pain, agony, kept her from fainting. She hastily took a composing draught that Doctor Randal had left her; she bathed her throbbing head with aromatic vinegar; she lay down and tried to calm herself; for now she had need of all her powers to know how to meet this terrible fate.

On the one hand she saw Colonel Lennox; she now believed all her mother had told her of him; she saw that he had followed her when he knew of any degree of intimacy with him would be blackening to her reputation and be her special ruin; he had insulted her with his protestations of love and proposals of flight! and how had he persistently pursued her? Where would she ever be safe from him? People knew that he had come to Redmoss for her. If she went to Eastdale he would follow her still, and the world would believe that she permitted it. He had dared to write to her; there, at her own house. At any hour he might ring the bell and ask for her; he might meet Rudolph, there on his own grounds, with what result? Before her burning eyes passed visions of blood; and now and forever her name, her innocent name, would be branded and handed about names like Margaret Dalton.

All her future was now ruined, sacrificed. Her husband hated her, her mother would condemn her. Yes, Rudolph hated her; he had shown it in every fierce word. For a long time he had been angered, and cold, and she had given him cause; she could see it now; his cold displeasure had grown to hate and hate demanded revenge. He was a jealous, revengeful, unforgiving, high-tempered Castlemaine; she could hope for nothing from him. He would demand a separation, and he had cause enough, as it seemed. No one would believe that what looked so very evil was really almost nothing; and possibly he could go further, and secure a divorce. Her name would go through that terrible court, and be branded with infamy forever; in all the papers would appear the story how Rudolph Castlemaine had, after little more than a year of marriage, been divorced from Gertrude Craven.

She wished she were dead. Why was it so hard to die when one was so unhappy? She felt suffocating in her rooms.

Fanny had already knocked and gone away, but she would soon return.

What a terrible thing it was to live so in public, to have a houseful of servants seeing and commenting, to be always under the surveillance of a maid. Oh, to be free forever of all these trammels!

She unlocked the door, and then, to be alone, and in the reviving air, she went into the park—not to any distant, retired places, where Colonel Lennox might surprise her, but nearer the abbey, where servants were passing up and down; there she paced restlessly to and fro under some elms.

A casual eye might see nothing odd in her appearance: a keen eye, however, already fixed anxiously on her state, fell upon her and drew conclusions.

Dr. Randal had the freedom of the abbey domains in going about, and he was riding along a bridle-path, from which he saw Lady Castlemaine; her changing color, her excited eye, restless uneven steps, were all carefully noted, and he shook his head. He was in haste, but here he felt delay a duty.

He rode around to the abbey and asked for Lord Castlemaine. He was told that his lordship had, half an hour before, called for a horse and set off at headlong speed, without saying where he was going.

The servants did not add, since they did not know, that Lord Castlemaine most courteous of men, had forgotten all about his guest, left hastily at the breakfast-table, who had been obliged to go his way without taking leave of either host or hostess.

Dr. Randal went on his errand, resolved to call on Lord Castlemaine next morning.

Meanwhile Gertrude was growing a little calmer from sheer weakness and fatigue. She tried to concentrate her mind on what had befallen her, and what threatened her, and consider what she should do; but she found her ideas moving dizzily around one small circle, one thought—to fly from all her trouble, and hide herself for ever. She must have counsel. Rudolph was her enemy. To her mother she must explain all, be misunderstood, condemned. There was but one person who knew all, understood all, would be sure to console, sympathize, advise her—her friend, Isabel Hyde.

(to be continued.)

FUN FOR LEISURE HOURS.

NED TURNER'S BLACK JOKES & Funny Stories, 10 cents
The Blunders of a Bashful Man, 15 cents
Miss Silimmens in search of a Husband, 15 cents
The Widow Bedott Papers, 15 cents
The Love Match, by Henry Cockton, 15 cents
Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist, 15 cents
Brudder Gardener's Stump Speeches, 25 cents
Miss Jones's Quitting, by Josiah Allen's wife, 30 cts
"He," by the author of J N Bees, &c., 30 cents
Out of the Hurly Burly, by Max Adler, with nearly four hundred illustrations, 30 cents

J. F. Chisholm.

june14

129 Water Street, 129.

Bargains!

—We are now offering—

The following Job Lots:

Light Dress Goods at 6d per yard, worth 1s.
Light Dress Goods at 8d per yd, worth 1/2 to 1/6
Children's Summer Costumes, from 4/6 to 8/
Children's Summer Jackets from 6/1, wor. 8/ to 15/
Men's Paper Collars, 4s per 100, worth 6s 6d

june8

R. HARVEY.

M. & J. TOBIN,

Fishery - Requirements.

FOR SALE.

15 and 18-thread St. Peter Lines
Long and Short Sed Lines
Long Shore and Bank Lines
Herring, Gensing and Salmon Twines
Bultow, Mid-Qt., Large & Jigger Hooks
A large assortment of Trout Rods, Hooks,
Flies, Cast Lines, Floats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Improved Hand Churns,

[Nos. 1, 2 and 3.]

AND BEST TIMOTHY HAY SEED.

Selling cheap for cash.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

june7

M. & J. TOBIN.

Jubilee Soap.

COLGATE'S SOAP—8-oz. bars, 100 in each box.

Colgate's Soap, 16-oz. bars—60 bars in each box
Jones & Co.'s No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 36 in each box
Family Laundry Soap, 16-oz bars, 30 in each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 18 each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 36 each box
Ivory Soap, 8-oz bars, 100 each box
Scotch Soap, 4-cwt boxes
Honey Scented Soap, 4lb boxes, 4-oz tablets
Glycerine Scented Soap, 4lb boxes, 4-oz tabs
Brown Windsor Scented Soap, 4lb box, 4-oz tab.
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4lb bxs, 4-oz tab.
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4lb bxs, 2-oz tab
F. S. Cleaver's Scented Soap, 3 tablets in each box

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

may25

290 Water-st., 43 & 45 Kings Road.

TEA! - TEA!

Just received per steamer *Caspian* from London,

SHIPMENT TEAS,

(specially selected),

Selling Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

may23

290 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's road.

Nfld. Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 1st, Trains will leave
St. John's at 10 a.m. for Harbor Grace
and intermediate stations.

Leave Harbor Grace at 12.30 p.m., for
St. John's and intermediate stations.

For further information and time-tables, apply
to Agents at Stations on the line.

or to THOMAS NOBLE,

may23, 1m

Gen. Agent, St. John's.

JUST RECEIVED.

(per steamer *Austrian* from)

Liverpool & Glasgow

Part Spring Goods

—CONSISTING OF—

CHINA TEA SETS,

China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers,
Colored Dinner Sets,
White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, in stock, from former imports,

A - CHOICE - ASSORTMENT

TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & C. AYRE,

202, Water Street.

ap18, 2m

St. Michael's Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF SAINT
Michael's Orphanage, will be held in November
next, the exact date of which has not yet been
determined. Ladies who have kindly consented
to be table-holders, and their assistants, will
accept this intimation and make the necessary
preparation.

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited,

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

FENCING SLABS.

Will be Sold Very Cheap to clear out Yard. Apply at

Furniture Factory - - - G. H. & C. E. Archibald.

june4

On Sale by Subscribers.

360, WATER STREET.

SEED OATS and HAY SEED.

T. & J. GRACE.

may5

AT N. OHMAN'S,

(Atlantic Hotel Building, Water Street.)

TABLE SPOONS & FORKS, DESERT SPOONS
and Forks, Teaspoons of the finest White
Metal—at reduced prices.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, En-
gagement & Wedding Rings, Chains, Lock-
ets, Brooches & Ear-rings, Studs and Scarf
Pins, &c., &c.

GET YOUR WATCHES AND JEWELRY RE-
paired and renovated at N. Ohman's, Atlan-
tic Hotel Building.

may6, eod

New Teas. - New Teas.

Just Received, by the Subscriber,

At his Stores, 178 & 180 Water-St.

—LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF—

This Season's Teas.

Purchased from the best Houses in London, and offered at prices from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 4d., wholesale.
Special attention has been paid to the selection of these Teas, in order to secure the best value
for his customers.

—AND, IN STOCK—

Barry's Coffee and Chicory, French Ditto.

Taylor's Soluble Cocoa, Homoeopathic Cocoa, Chris. James & Co's Egg and Baking Powders
Brilliant Nickel-silver Blacklead, Royal Palace Blue, &c.; also, Lemon Syrup, Pineapple Syrup
Limejuice Cordial, Raspberry Wine ditto, Colman's Starch and Mustard, Corn Beef—1 & 3-lb tins
Two tierces Hams—star round, equal to Belfast
Five hundred boxes Soap, viz.: 'Royal Crown,' 'Myrtle,' 'Pale Olive' and Fancy Toilet ditto
Together with Bread, Flour, Loin, Jowls, Hecks and Libby, McNeil & Libby's mess & plate Beef
One hundred boxes Cigars—best brands. Ships stores supplied at shortest notice.

may27

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

Marvellous - - Bargains!

—IN—

LACE CURTAINS

—TO BE HAD AT—

W. R. FIRTH'S.

300 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 1/11 per pair, worth 3/
300 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 3/6 per pair, worth 5/
200 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 5/11 per pair, worth 8/6
100 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 8/6 per pair, worth 12/9
100 pairs Assorted High-class Curtains—at various prices.

—ALSO—

Best English Floor Cloths—all widths—cut to match.
12,000 pieces Newest Patterns Room Papers and Borderings.

may28

W. R. FIRTH.

JOHN SKINNER,

—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble & Soapstone.

Monuments, Head-stones,
Curling, &c.,
EXECUTED IN ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
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A WELL-SELECTED STOCK of Seed Potatoes, consisting of: Kirkpippins, Jacksons and Early Rose. Any persons requiring the above, would do well by giving me a call immediately.
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may25,3i,coed George Street.

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ON RED HEAD LEDGE, this morning, part of a Salmon Net or Leader, with part of two moorings. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses of advertisement.

RICHARD SKIFFINGTON,
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GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

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may18,3m,2ivw

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Ladies' and Childrens' Hats and Bonnets
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A Few London-made Hats and Bonnets.
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OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON
may14.

THE COLONIST

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A BAZAAR OR SALE OF GOODS
will take place at Little Bay in JULY next, the object being to liquidate an old debt and realize a sufficient sum to make some church improvements. The undersigned, therefore, appeal to the generosity of their many friends in St. John's and Conception Bay for contributions:—
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The New Fog Horn,

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February 2nd, 1887,tf.

feb12,3m,2ivw

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, May 6.

The house met at 4 o'clock.
On motion of the hon Colonial Secretary, the indemnity bill was read a third time and passed.
On motion of hon. A. Harvey, the assembly's amendments upon the sheep preservation bill, were read a third time and passed.
On motion of hon. Dr. Crowdy, the assembly's amendments upon the education bill were read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.
On motion of hon Colonial Secretary, the landlord and tenant bill was read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.
The Harbor Grace Water Company bill was read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.
Hon. P. CLEARY presented the report of the select committee upon the shipbuilding bill, which was then read a first time.
A deputation from the lower house brought up for concurrence a road bill which, upon motion of hon Colonial Secretary, was read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.
The house then adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, May 9.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.
On Motion of Dr. Crowdy, the house went into committee of the whole upon the assembly's amendment upon the council's amendment upon the education bill—hon. M. Monroe in the chair.
Hon. DR. CROWDY explained the nature of the amendment, which consisted in the insertion of certain words which had, upon motion of hon. A. W. HARVEY, been expunged when the bill was under consideration of the council.
After considerable discussion, the assembly's amendment was moved for adoption.
Hon. A. W. HARVEY moved, in amendment, that the assembly's amendment be adopted.
The amendment of hon. A. W. Harvey was then put and lost upon the following division:
Contents—Hon'bles Messrs. Harvey, Bowring, Syme and Talbot.
Non-Contents—Hon'bles Messrs. Ayre, Crowdy, Cleary, Pitts, McLoughlin, the President, Colonial Secretary.
The assembly's amendment was then adopted, and the committee rose and reported the bill.
The landlord and tenant bill was then passed through committee; as was also the Harbor Grace Water Company bill.
The house then went into committee upon the shipbuilding bill, and after a short deliberation the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.
The road bill was then read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN UPON THE OCCASION OF HER JUBILEE
Hon. A. W. HARVEY said he begged to submit to the president and members of this honorable body a proposition which it is desirable and seemly in this memorable year of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's reign that her Majesty's legislative council, in Newfoundland, should adopt and forward to her an address of gratitude upon her attainment of the fiftieth year of her reign. He knew it was the custom, very often, for persons to say the Queen has nothing to do with the government of Great Britain, and consequently, not to be attributed the prosperity, the happiness, the glory of the vast empire over which her sceptre holds its sway. To those who have inculcated such a doctrine, he should put the question—Could any government of England be imagined without the Queen who has so long ruled it? What is it that makes it possible that this great empire can be governed with so much prosperity and happiness to its millions of British people all the world over? and the answer must be that it is due to the influence of the virtues and character and the example of her Majesty. You may do away with the lords, abolish the commons, but you must keep the Queen, who is the chief and the central factor ground which the government revolves. Her constitutional position, as the head of the British empire, is the

PROUDDEST AND THE MOST HAPPY

that has ever fallen to the lot of monarch, and the happiness and glory that surround her throne are due, beyond all things, to the virtues that grace her royal person. Not only socially but politically she has pointed the way in which sovereigns should walk and preside over the destinies of their subjects; and in whatever clime the British flag waves, her name shines as a bright example of a sovereign without reproach; a lodestar, as it were, by which all can be guided in the path of honor and happiness. From almost every one of her vast and varied possessions, on which the sun never sets, messages of congratulation and affection have poured in in this auspicious year to the foot of her majesty's throne, and members of this, her oldest, colony would be acting unjustly to it, and be backward in their duty, did they not contribute their quota to the flood of congratulation that is pouring in from all corners of the British dominions, join in the universal acclaim, and swell the chorus of thankfulness. It more especially devolves upon us Newfoundlanders, at the present time, to hasten forward with our felicitations, owing to the precedence that has been accorded to this colony over and above all others within the past few months, recognizing our status as the pioneer colony of the empire. The recognition that has been given to Newfoundland as the eldest born and first on the list of those offshoots which compose the "Greater Britain," should strengthen

THE BONDS OF AFFECTION

between it and the parent country, and stimulate us to be one of the first and warmest in expressions of greeting to her majesty on her arrival at such a lengthened period of her reign, and of hope that she may be spared to enjoy many more years to promote the happiness and prosperity of her people. The occurrences of the past few months should more than ever lead us to appreciate the benefit of British rule. Almost from time immemorial it has been said here that our colonial interests were sacrificed for imperial interests, and it was argued that it was useless for us to assert our rights. Recent events have demonstrated the desire of the government to look more to justice than to treat us when justice became apparent, and that the claims and prayer of a colony, no matter how physically or materially weak, when pleaded for the right, will find equal attention as though advanced by the more powerful and wealthy colonies of the empire. If we cannot afford any material token of commemoration of her Majesty's jubilee, we can at least express the feelings that animate every true Newfoundlander towards her throne and person; and it might be well to note the fact, that when application was made to the people here for contributions towards a memorial of a substantial kind to commemorate the occasion, the poor women of Newfoundland were beyond all others, the most cheerful givers, tendering their might with feelings that evinced their pride, gratitude and love for their great mother in England. To attempt to paint the virtues of the queen was beyond his capacity, but so far as he was capable of appreciating personal qualities of the highest kind he appreciated them in her majesty, and in her beneficent rule and example. And he believed the British throne may exist for a cycle of years ere it will again be filled by a sovereign adorned with so many ennobling qualities as those which make Queen Victoria a model for the nations. He would ask the council to unite with him in passing an address to her majesty, which he should now submit, and though it may be short and deficient in expressing all he should like to convey, it is, nevertheless, an evidence of appreciation of the blessings which we, in common

with our fellow British subjects enjoy under the benign sway of her majesty, and the pleasure we feel in being able to congratulate her upon the attainment of the fiftieth year of her prosperous and glorious reign. The following is the address the adoption of which he now begged to move:—
To her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria:—

We, your majesty's legislative council of Newfoundland, humbly beg to tender our heartfelt congratulations on the attainment of the jubilee year as your majesty's most glorious reign.

The years during which your majesty has presided over the destinies of the British empire have proved to it a period of unexampled happiness and prosperity. Its sphere of greatness and usefulness has extended until it has become a nation without parallel in the history of the world.

Still more without precedent is the affectionate loyalty which fills the heart of the millions of your majesty's subjects toward your royal person.

The virtues which adorn the character of your most gracious majesty produce their bright reflection in every community over which British rule extends, and we would humbly express the hope that your majesty may long continue to exercise your most beneficent sway over the destinies as well as the hearts of your loving subjects.

The address was then adopted and signed by the president and a select committee, composed of hon. A. Harvey and hon. Colonial Secretary, appointed to present it to his excellency the administrator for transmission.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, gave notice to move the suspension of the 35th rule of the house for the remainder of the session.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, May 10.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

The education bill, landlord and tenant bill, and Harbor Grace Water Company bill, were read a third time and passed.

The road bill was then read a second time; and the 35th rule having been suspended, it was passed through committee, read a third time and passed.

A deputation from the assembly brought up for the concurrence of the council, a bill for the construction of a railroad from Harbor Grace junction to Placentia, which was then, on motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, read a first time, to be read a second time to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

On motion of hon. the Colonial Secretary, the road bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee upon the shipbuilding bill, and after some deliberation the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The second reading of the Placentia railway bill was, upon the suggestion of hon. A. W. Harvey, deferred in order to give hon. members time to consider it; printed copies of the bill having only recently come into their hands.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, the customs management bill and the loan bill, which had been brought up from the assembly, were read a first time: to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, an address to authorize the expenditure of ten thousand dollars for seed potatoes, which had been brought up from the assembly, for the council's assent, was received and accorded the council's concurrence.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, May 12.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ON SHIP BUILDING BILL.

II.—Vessels in respect of which bounty, under section I of this act, may be claimed, must be shown to have been well and substantially built in workmanlike manner, and equipped in every respect with new material upon which duty has been paid in this colony and in accordance with schedule A to this act, and shall be subject to inspection and survey by custom's officers or other persons appointed for that purpose by the governor in council, and no bounty shall be paid unless upon the certificate of such custom's officer or other person so appointed, that such vessel has been built well and substantially and in accordance with said schedule.

Hon. P. CLEARY said, before that clause was adopted, he felt it his duty to repeat the objections he had already advanced. He contended that the suggestions he had made for the improvement of the bill were reasonable, and such as would afford security to our people by providing for the construction of a safe and seaworthy fleet of fishing vessels. He protested, with all the force of language at his command, against one class of men being encouraged by a bounty from the legislature to build a fleet of man-traps for their fellow beings.

THE UNFORTUNATE FISHERMEN

of the country, from whose toil this very bounty is derived. We have devoted our best energies, in this council to improve this section of the bill, but all our efforts have been neutralized by what he might mildly term the obstinacy of certain gentlemen in another place. It would appear to be the opinion of some of them, that we in this chamber have no right to hold or express any opinions upon a question like this; and that as it is to some extent a money bill we must pass it, no matter in how objectionable a form it presents itself. He held that if the opinions of this chamber are consistent with common sense, and common honesty, we should unhesitatingly advance them, no matter what interests we invade, or what prejudices we offend. Neither reason nor intelligence are discernible in the opposition the alterations proposed by this chamber have been met with. Four-fifths of the members of the other branch are satisfied with the provisions which he (Mr. C.) proposed to introduce into the bill; but the remaining fifth appeared to have warped the judgment or silenced the sentiment of the majority. We can afford to pay \$11,350 in bounty, as was done last year, with a prospect of having to pay an increase of bounty of twelve thousand dollars this year, which, continued for five years, as this bill proposes, would entail an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of

DROWNING MACHINES

for the fisheries of the island. To give point and proof to the statements he had before made with regard to the way these vessels are constructed, he might mention that since he made them, two of the very vessels he had described, as they appeared in the dock this spring, have already returned to port leaking badly, having sailed for the banks, but were unable to reach there. He feared that many of them will remain on the banks this season, but hoped their unfortunate crews will escape. Far better to throw the bill out altogether and let builders suffer the inconvenience of doing without the bounty for this year, and he believed they would feel everlasting gratitude to this council for having obtained a system that must prove disastrous in its results. He should not consent to the payment of any bounty until a proper system of survey and classification such as prevails in other maritime countries be established.

Hon. JAMES MCLOUGHLIN said, having been for many years engaged in the trade and business of the country, he could not let this opportunity pass without expressing his opinion on this important bill. The encouragement of shipbuilding by bounties is of great utility to the general business of the country. It is a matter of the

HIGHEST IMPORTANCE

that the colony should possess a suitable class of

vessels, well and faithfully built for the purpose of carrying on the bank fishery, and also for the sealing voyage, coasting purposes and the Labrador fishery. It was essential, in his opinion, that such vessels should be built under competent inspection, and when built, before receiving bounty, should be specially surveyed and certified by a qualified government or Lloyd's surveyor appointed for that purpose, as recommended by the hon Capt. Cleary. A well-built, well-conditioned sailing vessel is one of the most useful and beautiful works of mechanical art, he believed, that ever was contrived. She walks the water like a thing of life, and like an animated being seems to understand the caprices of the winds and seas. Her captain and crew feel a pride and pleasure in the movements of such a vessel and a sense of security engendered by a consciousness of faithful and substantial construction: and the merchant or owner feels contented because he believes they are safe and that his business will be done with despatch and certainty. We see people all over the world, improving in shipbuilding as well as in other matters, and why should not Newfoundlanders, whose home is on the deep, try to advance, especially in this art? They have the ability and the very best material that can be had in the way of timber. He was informed the juniper of this country is the very best timber that can be obtained for shipbuilding purposes. All that the young men of the northern bays want is encouragement in a pecuniary way, and they will, no doubt, turn out as good a class of vessels as can be had in any part of the world. He believed there is

NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

whose business demands a more substantially constructed class of vessels than does Newfoundland. The bank fishery, the sealing voyage and the Labrador fishery require vessels of a strong description, as even in proceeding upon the latter voyage, vessels going down in the early summer, often encounter heavy jams of ice, requiring a stout craft to contend with it. It is to be hoped the day is not far distant when our harbor shall be ornamented by a fleet of beautiful vessels built by our young active planters and fishermen's sons, stimulated and encouraged by a suitable bounty, and by the common sense liberality of our generous merchants who will thus be improving the machinery of trade, and experience pride and pleasure in seeing vessels coming to their wharves a credit to themselves, their children and grand-children.

Hon. A. W. HARVEY was not in favor of passing such a bill, to remain in force for five years as this proposes. If it can be altered by the house, to remain in operation for only one year, the amendments suggested by hon. Captain Cleary being considered, in the mean time, a bill could be introduced early next session and the attention of the legislature brought to bear upon the points raised and the defects of the measure. He should prefer voting against the bill to passing it in its present shape to operate for five years, with the understanding that

THE VESTED INTERESTS

of those entitled to the bounty for vessels now being built in expectation of it, shall be protected and provided for. The bill, as it now stands, if it were to have the force of the law for five years, would do more harm than good by encouraging the building of an ill-constructed class of vessels, as the bad would receive the bounty as well as the good. He considered the arguments of Capt. Cleary were sound and would stand the test of examination and that the provisions of the bill were not such as should recommend themselves to the consideration of the mercantile members of the house.

Hon. M. MONROE was in accord with the views of hon. Captain Cleary, in a general way, but he dissented from the application of "man traps" to all the vessels built in the island. Neither did he share in that hon. gentleman's apprehension that men who go to the bank fishery in them will not return. But he thought they should not leave the matter to chance, and as the bank fishery enterprise is being more largely engaged in, we shall require a better built class of vessels; and unless we make some distinct provision to limit the operation of this bill the condition of things complained of will continue to induce those in another place to meet their views to some extent, but to little purpose, and if the bill cannot be restricted to one year he should never consent to allow such a law to go upon the statute book for five years.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY—While we are all of one mind as to the advantages derived from the amount of practical information afforded, and the warm interest taken in the measure by the hon. Captain Cleary, the house would, he (C. S.) thought, be perfectly safe in passing the measure, knowing that it is perfectly competent to the legislature to amend it at any time within the five years. If it hereafter be thought that the appointment of a surveyor would be expedient and advantageous, it can be provided. He did not dispute any one of the hon. gentleman's assertions, though he is doubtless enthusiastic regarding a subject of which his large knowledge and experience qualify him to discuss. Over sanguine persons, however, often adopt extreme opinions, and are prone to disapprove of the opinions of those who differ from them. And he must take exception to the hon. gentleman's views as to the manner in which his suggestions have been received by the lower house. Now, there is room for difference of opinion as to the treatment by members of the other branch, of the amendments proposed by him; and so far as the government were concerned they interposed no objection to them. Therefore, any impression to the contrary was not justified. The amendment of a

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR

would entail a large annual outlay in the shape of salary, and when the appointment was suggested the financial arrangements of the government for the year were pretty well completed, so that it could scarcely be provided for at present. Members of the government in the lower house are fully alive to the importance of the measure, and are willing to correspond with the hon. gentleman's views as far as possible. Unquestionably he deserves the gratitude of the people of the country for his zealous advocacy of their interests, and the intelligence which he has brought to bear upon the question. Possessed of the information he has imparted, and the attention he has drawn to the subject, there is little doubt that when another year comes round a much better understanding will be arrived at regarding his suggestions and the mode of carrying them out. It would be a serious injury and loss to those who are building vessels in expectation of the bounty, if the measure were thrown out. We should take care to avoid interference with vested interests.

Hon. P. CLEARY said he was advised by the law-officer of the house that the bill must run for five years, that we cannot restrict it to one year. He believed that if our amendments had been honestly put before members of the lower house, they would have given their approval. Three-fourths of them would have insisted upon them, but three or four or half-a-dozen kept it back from a majority of the members. He saw no hope of improvement in shipbuilding in this colony until we have a competent Lloyd's surveyor to look after the mode of their construction. Year after year things are going from bad to worse, and in most other countries many of the vessels he had described would not be allowed to go to sea.

Hon. JOHN SYME had no desire to prolong this discussion, but in looking through the bill,

and as one of a select committee of this house to whom it was referred, he, in conjunction with hon. Messrs. Cleary, Harvey and Monroe, thought it desirable that a Lloyd's surveyor should be appointed to survey and certify all vessels built in the colony, as urged by Captain Cleary, for whose opinion on this matter, he (Mr S) had great respect. There were many reasons why the government should have acceded to this recommendation. He (Mr. S.) was strongly of opinion that such a surveyor should be appointed, whether paid by the government or by private individuals, because it would result in providing for the people of St. John's a great deal of employment that now finds its way to other countries, work that they

ARE FARMISHING FOR

at the present moment. The government should have a particular interest in this matter, because they are owners of the dry dock, and as many vessels that now are compelled to go out of the colony to be reclassified, by being repaired and reclassified in the colony, under supervision of a Lloyd's surveyor, the labor afforded and money it would circulate, would return to the revenue ten times the amount paid him as salary. There was another consideration that should have its influence upon our deliberations upon this measure. We have lately passed an act to prevent sealing steamers from going on second trips to the ice-fields. Those who have vested rights in those steamers did not hesitate a moment to give their adhesion to that measure, because they believed it would ultimately benefit the colony at large. Now, if these steamers gradually reduced in number, and it is desirable that their place be filled by sailing vessels, if we possessed a Lloyd's surveyor we should secure a class of vessels as fit to engage in the sealing voyage as to prosecute the bankfishery, and a great material benefit would result to the colony in the possession of a fleet suitable to the requirements of its business. Hence if this bill is to be passed, he should like to see its operations restricted to one year, and a more comprehensive and useful one introduced next session. If that cannot be arranged, he would express his conviction that it would be doing a greater benefit to the people to reject it than pass it to operate in its present shape for five years. And although he had an interest in the bounty for vessels built last winter, he was prepared to forego it, if we could succeed in another session in getting an act passed that will secure the construction of a superior class of vessels that would be a credit to the colony, a benefit to the trade and ensure the fullest security to the people.

Daily Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MAILS.

In order to afford an opportunity to answer Canadian and United States letters received by the steamer *Caspian*, the steamer *Peruvian* should be delayed for some hours after the arrival of the mails by the former boat. Unless this be done many of the business community will be seriously inconvenienced, as nearly five weeks will have elapsed before they can correspond with those with whom they have business relations in Canada and the United States.

Acquatic Sports by the Tars

"England This Day Expects Every Man to do his Duty."

The first aquatic event of the season takes place this evening at Quiddividi lake, between a picked crew from H.M.S. "Emerald" and a picked crew from H.M.S. "Lilly," now in port. The course will be rowed over twice—to change in the second heat. The first race will start at 7 o'clock, and there will be an interval of a quarter of an hour before the second takes place. A large number of spectators will, undoubtedly, be present, and as the contestants are comprised of the flower of the fleet, an exciting race is expected.

The New Governorship.

A gentleman, going from England to America, on board the *Peruvian*, this morning stated that he was confidently informed at the foreign office before leaving that Sir Adams Archibald, late governor of Nova Scotia, is to be the new governor for Newfoundland, and that the appointment will be made in a few days. This gentleman asserted that Newfoundland would be part of the Dominion before we were aware of it, as it is the belief of the Salisbury government that as long as the Island is out by herself the French Shore difficulty will never be settled amicably. Mr. Archibald was the Canadian secretary of state in 1867. He was appointed to the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba in 1870; and Nova Scotia in 1873. Bishop Jones is his son-in-law. If Salisbury imagines that the appointment of a Canadian to the governorship of Newfoundland will induce this colony to go into confederation, he will make as great a mistake as he is now making by attempting to kill out the home rule movement in Ireland by his infamous policy of coercion.

WORK IN IRISHMEN.—Irish woollens, like Irish linen fabrics, have an excellent reputation. Messrs. Parnell, Davitt and others, are about erecting a \$500,000 woollen mill in Ireland, so as to afford home work for the people. This is not shoddy patriotism.

Death of Capt. Francis.

Messrs. Bowring Bros. received a telegram this morning from Harbor Briton, stating that Capt. A. Francis of the steamer *Curlaw* died suddenly at that place last night. The circumstances were not stated. The *Curlaw* is at present on her way home, and will arrive some time to-morrow, when fuller particulars of the sad accident will be ascertained. Captain Francis was a great favorite in town, and his death has spread a melancholy over the city. He leaves a widow and a family of five children.

OUR OVERDUE VESSELS.

The Schooner Margaret and Brigantine Queen of Beauty.

The schooner *Margaret*, belonging to Messrs. Walter Grieve & Co., and the brigantine *Queen of Beauty*, belonging to Messrs. Allan Goodridge & Sons, are a long time over due at this port. They both left here, fish-laden, for Portugal, about the end of the year, and reaching across all right, left on their homeward voyage the beginning of February, since which time they have not been heard from. But there are always hopes from the sea, and friends of those on board should not yet despair. The following are the names of the crew of the *Margaret*:—Edward Noel, (captain) aged 25 years, a native of Harbor Grace, but a resident of St. John's for some time. He was but a few days married when he sailed. J. Hanrahan, (mate—passed captain) aged 48, a wife and family in St. John's. Frederick Murrans, (boatswain) aged 40, a native of Germany, married, with family in St. John's. Nathaniel Whitten, (steward) aged 40, a native of Southside, St. John's, a widower with family; Frank Burford (able-seaman), aged 26, a native of St. John's, unmarried; J. Snow (able-seaman), aged 40, a native of St. John's, married; Clement Noel (able-seaman), aged 28, brother of the captain, unmarried; P. Murphy (able-seaman), aged 28, a native of St. John's, married.

The following are the names of the crew of the *Queen of Beauty*:—J. Sparkes, (captain), aged 37, a native of Brigus (north), married; J. Ferry (mate), aged 33, a native of Jersey, married; J. Geary (boatswain), aged 39, a native of Grates Cove, Trinity Bay, married; Henry Murren (steward), aged 42, a native of Dorset, married; Nicholas Coady (able-seaman), aged 46, a native of Bay Bulls, married; John Kelly (able-seaman) aged 37, a native of Brigus (north), married; William Wescott (able-seaman), aged 20, a native of St. John's, unmarried; J. Sparkes (able-seaman), aged 23, a native of Brigus, unmarried.

Some Halifax Fortunes.

Ex-Chief Justice Young's will was made just a month before he died. It was drawn by Sir William's own hand. The estate which is estimated at \$350,000, is understood to be largely in bonds, securities and mortgages, one-third of which could be turned into cash at an hour's notice. The executorship will be worth between \$15,000 and \$20,000 to Messrs. George Thompson and John Doull. Sir William Young's was not a large estate compared with some fortunes in Halifax. Among those of most note were the estates of the following:

Enos Collins	\$8,500,000
Sir Samuel Cunard	5,000,000
William Murdoch	1,600,000
Charles Murdoch	1,000,000
W. A. Black	750,000
W. L. Black	750,000
Mather B. Almon	550,000
H. H. Cogswell	550,000
Charles Hill	500,000
T. C. Kinnear	500,000
John Tobin	400,000
J. B. Bland	400,000
Chief Justice Blowers	400,000
Sir William Young	350,000
John W. Young	350,000
Patrick Power	350,000
John Black	300,000
Alexander McLeod	225,000
J. J. Sawyers	150,000
T. C. Haliburton (Sam Slick)	150,000
S. N. Binney	150,000

Of the above fortunes made in Halifax the largest proportion of them were or are being spent in England; and Halifax and the province has been drained of that much wealth. But William Murdoch, Patrick Power, Alexander McLeod, and Sir William Young, by their noble benefactions, have left shining marks on the history of the city. Murdoch gave \$20,000 for the school for the blind, \$20,000 to the hospital \$4,000 to St. Matthew's and \$4,000 to the North British society. Alexander McLeod left \$80,000 to Dalhousie and \$40,000 to the Presbyterian church. Patrick Power gave \$10,000 to the society of St. Vincent de Paul, the interest of \$10,000 for the annual distribution of coal among the poor of this city irrespective of class, creed, or nationality, and the residue of his estate, estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, towards the founding of a Catholic reformatory for boys, and a Catholic college. The reformatory has been established at a cost of \$30,000, and \$40,000 has been set aside for its endowment. This leaves \$60,000 for the college. Besides this, Mr. Power is understood to have made handsome gifts to the Catholic church in another diocese. And now comes Sir William Young

with his generous gift of \$100,000 to ten of our leading charities, and say another \$50,000 or \$60,000 for Dalhousie. Of course there have been many smaller bequests to benevolent and religious institutions—the C. D. Hunter gift, the bequests of Mrs. Binney, Miss Cogswell and others. The will of Bishop Binney has not yet been filed, and will not be until after the arrival of his son and son-in-law from England. The late bishop was one of the most generous givers to charities during his life time, and it is rumored that he has left many handsome legacies. His estate is estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000. It will be remembered that many months ago he offered to give \$10,000 toward the erection of the jubilee cathedral on Robie-street and Coburg road, and Mrs. Binney offered to supplement the gift with \$5,000. The site, given by Mrs. Binney's father, the late Judge Bliss, is valued at nearly \$10,000, thus practically making the Bishop's offer equivalent to the handsome sum of \$25,000.

Mr. Gladstone in Wales.

Without Municipal Institutions England would not be England.

On opening the free library at Swansea on the 6th inst., Mr. Gladstone delivered an address, in which he paid a tribute to municipal institutions. He said they had called his attention from the stormy contention of politics to the field of his predilection most, of literature. He then referred to the history of the free-library movement to its influence on primary education, which had engendered a desire for the extension of primary education, and the application of means to technical education for the laboring classes, especially in those branches of industry, where industry and art joined hands. The success of these educational movements was shown in the marked diminution of crime. He hoped the action of the State would never reach a point which should lead them to undervalue voluntary exertions or otherwise than to delight in the assertions of public and private efforts. An important branch of national culture was music, in which Wales excelled, and England must be content to have the second place. He pointed out the enormous progress made in musical education, remarking that a man born entirely without musical facility was a man born blind or deaf and dumb. He wished to testify his general interest in the working of this institution, and also to offer an expression of his gratitude to the Mayor and Corporation for having made him their first honorary freeman. He was firmly convinced that without municipal institutions England would not have been England. She would have been fundamentally different, a very inferior England to the England of to-day. Since he entered that district he had the opportunity of seeing enough to enable him to draw favourable inferences of the efficiency of their local institutions. He hoped that when once the ground was cleared up yonder, he would not say how, they would not only continue to enjoy some local powers and privileges, but that they would see them extended, and he looked forward with pleasure to the day when millions, through the enactment of a sound and solid system of local government, embracing rural, and non-municipal districts, would have placed in their reach benefits from which now they were in a considerable degree excluded, and likewise have the inestimable profit derived by municipal towns from regular education in public duty, reaching downwards to the ranks and giving English character much of its prominence and tenacity of purpose.

Hauling down a French Flag

The British and American royal mail steamer *Sherbro*, which arrived in the Mersey, brings information of a dispute between the English and French authorities concerning some territory in the neighborhood of Porto Novo, on which a French flag was hoisted and afterwards pulled down by an English officer. This territory is some little distance from Porto Novo, and is claimed by both nations. Captain Peel, of the Lagos constabulary, considering that the place was British territory, took a force of fifty Housas, and hauled down the French ensign. Lieutenant-governor Baych, representing the French government, had left Lagos before the *Sherbro* arrived, and when the *Sherbro* was at Goree on the 24th May, the French war vessel, with the Admiral on board, was preparing to go down to the scene of the dispute.

Further reports were brought concerning the raid on the British territory in the *Sherbro* district. A number of people were drowned while endeavoring to escape from the hands of the war boys. Those on board the *Sherbro* could see the people some miles off, flying from the place into the Liberian territory. It was reported that several of the natives were drowned by the upsetting of their canoes as they were crossing the river in their flight to the British territory for protection. Between 100 and 200 fugitives sought protection at the British factory at Manoh, but most of them went direct into the Liberian country.

The House of Commons.

The house of commons re-assembled on the 6th after the Whitesuntide recess. The Lord Advocate stated that the bill for completing the legislation as to the powers of the Secretary for Scotland would be brought into the house of lords on an early day. The home secretary stated, in reply to a question, that he had directed an inquiry, as full as the law would allow, into the circumstances of the recent disaster at the Udston Colliery. Mr. Matthews asked that the coal mines regulation bill of the government at present stood on the notice paper for the 9th of June, but he could not state positively whether it would then be brought on. On the house going into committee of supply on the civil service estimates, considerable discussion took place on the post office administration, founded on a proposal to vote £4,820,970 to complete the sum for post office services. The discussion was opened by Mr. Bradlaugh calling attention to the recent promotions in the Liverpool post office with a view to showing that in each case seniority combined with merit had been ignored. The postmaster-general, in his reply, admitted that some of the offices passed over in one case, had in his mind, very considerable claims, but the recommendations made were so very strong as regarded the gentleman who was promoted that he was inclined to believe that he was an officer of exceptional merit. At all events he (Mr. Raikes, had acted to the very best of his judgment. The postmaster-general supplemented his reply to Mr. Bradlaugh with an explanation of a scheme he has drawn up for re-establishing the sample and pattern post. Eventually the vote, after a long discussion, was agreed to, as were several others subsequently proposed.

Davitt on the Evictions.

Mr. Davitt, speaking on Sunday at Swords, co. Dublin, said the priests of Bodyke were willing to offer to the agents of the English Insurance Society concerned the very terms which they themselves agreed to accept a few weeks ago. Referring to his previous speeches he said he was still an unrepentant sinner. Next Sunday he intended to have a meeting of thirty or forty thousands Clare men to rebuild every house knocked down last week, or that might be knocked down during the coming week. The government would have either to bring the *Great Eastern* into requisition or build more prisons, and if they brought all the English men-of-war to serve as prisons for the men they would have to build another fleet for the women. Every parish ought the day after the passing of the coercion act to become a complete organization in itself. He should appeal to the Celtic people at home and abroad to subscribe as much money as would enable them to defend their houses and to reward those who were singled out for prosecution. Deeds of tyranny might drive the manhood of Ireland to deeds which they or some of their enemies might deplore.

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JUNE 6.—The efforts of thousands of workmen for three days, and the use of tons upon tons of stones and earth have not proved sufficient to stop the gap in the Kistisee dyke, in the district of Hungary. The rush of water has not sensibly lessened. It is agreed on all hands that the bursting of the dyke is due to the culpable neglect of the government, which has often been warned of its weakened condition.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Another Draper Speaks.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—My remarks will be as brief as possible, they refer to some of those senseless pieces of composition which have appeared of late in the public press, respecting "early closing," and other such questions in connection with the drapery trade of this city.

I think, sir, if the "talented" writers of these "eloquent" epistles would keep their ideas to themselves they would do far more service to both the employers and employees of Water-street, for I don't believe that a single one of those epistles conveys the opinion of a single draper in this town, save that of its own author. I think if the able writer to the *Telegram* of the third inst. would take a trip to Niagara, as he speaks about, perhaps when he would return he might be able to produce something worthy of being entitled "sensible remarks." But, undoubtedly, as long as he remains in his present condition he will never be able to express sensible remarks. Surely, if those few paltry lines admit of being entitled "sensible," the sentiments of a Shakespeare, or a Carlyle, ought to be taken as "infallible truths." I am sure there is no sensible man in this town who would presume to say that any draper's assistant would be so unreasonable as to expect his employer to give him a "free trip" to Niagara Falls, or a "free trip" to Topshill every week; and he himself

knows perfectly well (if he knows anything at all), that the assistants do not want the stores closed during the busy season, but they want them closed during the slack season; and I might say it is only nonsense to keep them open any later than 6 p.m., when there is no business doing.

Now, sir, to be brief, I think if those individuals would withhold their opinion in the future and leave the employers and employees to settle such questions between themselves without exposing them to the public, it would be much better for the trade, and it would leave you more space in your valuable paper for the publication of some thing far more instructive and beneficial to the public in general. I trust I have not detained you too long, I remain, sir, faithfully yours,
GOOD MEASURE.

St. John's, June 10.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Total Abstinence dramatic company are requested to meet to-night at eight o'clock for rehearsal.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 53; the lowest, 31.

Lady Thorburn and Miss Thorburn arrived by the steamer *Peruvian* this morning, from Liverpool.

Carlyle says the work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing underground, secretly making the ground green.

A banker belonging to Messrs. R. R. & C. Callahan, Captain John Mulcahey, arrived at Bay Bulls yesterday with 200 quintals of fish.

Captain Patrick Delaney, late pilot of H.M.S. "Emerald, and for many years master mariner in the employ of Bowring Bros., has been despatched to take charge of the "Curlaw."

The bazaar in the Methodist college hall was very successful last night, and a large number were present. The energetic ladies in charge are delighted with the outlook, and anticipate a big sale to-night. The price of admission this evening will be ten cents.

The following is a list of the passengers which left here for Montreal on the steamer *Greentlands* yesterday evening:—

STEERAGE—J. Searle, Arthur Jeans, Edward Molloy, W. Devereaux, W. Carroll, John Parsons, Henry Flocke, Michael Tobin, Jas Bolt, Edward Carter, W. Bartlett, Edward Wall, John Kennedy, Dennis Walsh, John Gilroy, C. Hanlon, B. Brien, John Hiscock, George Power.

The steamer *Caspian* arrived here from Halifax at 1 o'clock, p.m., this afternoon. She brought but a small quantity of freight. She left for Great Britain at 5.30 p.m. The following are her passengers both ways:—

From Halifax—Mr. Hillman, Mrs. Parker and child, Miss Brien, and Miss Grooves. To Liverpool—John Flowers, three intermediate, and one in steerage.

The str. *Peruvian* arrived here from Liverpool and Queenstown at four o'clock this morning. She brought but a small freight. She sailed at 3.30 this afternoon for Halifax. The following are her inward and outward passengers:

From Liverpool—Lady Thorburn, Miss Vincent, Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. F. L. Holland, Alexander Marshall, W. O'Dwyer, J. L. Dwyer, C. Seirent, two intermediate, and five in steerage. For Halifax—Mr. W. Sterling, Misses Sterling, (2), Mr. H. Ely, Rev. Mother Bernard, Sister Mary Theresa, Rev. W. Ahearn, Mr. John Furlong, Major Margetts, one intermediate, and forty-five in steerage.

Amongst the passengers by the str. "Peruvian" was Brother Holland, the gentleman who founded the Christian Brothers order in this city. He will stay a few days on a visit. He was presented with an address this morning, at St. Patrick's schools, by a delegation from his former pupils, nearly all of whom are young men in excellent situations in the city at present. The delegation consisted of twenty, and the address, though hurriedly got up, was signed by hundreds of names.

An uptown correspondent says: "I do not think that many people in town are aware of the hardships that young women in millinery stores in this town have sometimes to contend with. There are no fixed hours for their leaving business, and many times during the busy season they do not get away till nearly midnight. One young lady who lives in my neighborhood, and who is employed in a millinery store, had to call at a house on the way home and ask for an escort, as she was afraid she would be insulted if she went home alone at that hour. It is easy enough to forgive the desire of shopkeepers to make the most out of the 'busy season,' but the line should be drawn somewhere, and if young women are not allowed to go home at a reasonable hour, their employers should at least see that they be provided with escorts if kept at business late."

DEATHS.

SHIRHAN.—At Terra Nova, Macduff, Bauffahire, Scotland, June 1st, Grace Shirhan, aged 88 years. Deceased was mother of A. F. Shirhan, Esq., of this city.